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Thomson writes of "The New South, Economic and Social," and William K. Boyd of "Some Phases of Educational History in the South Since 1865." The Political Philosophy of John C. Calhoun (Charles E. Merriam) serves to elucidate clearly the doctrines of Calhoun in his later period, but, unless by way of emphasis, adds little to common knowledge of his theories of the "concurrent majority," the indivisibility of sovereignty, and other principles underlying nullification. A brief sketch of "Southern Political Theories" (David Y. Thomas) might be expected to supplement the study of Calhoun which precedes it, but it is devoted largely to early Southern views on democracy and its applications, and then considers briefly the *laissez faire* doctrine of the functions of the state toward questions affecting public interest. "Southern Politics Since the Civil War" (James W. Garner) shows apparent evidence of haste in composition. The style is often careless, repetitions are frequent, and there is a general lack of unity. The essay's chief contribution is its advocacy of more general attention to "such questions as education, the conservation of the natural resources of the South, or the more efficient protection of life and property," and its discussion of the disadvantages of the one-party system. On this topic the argument in general is convincing, though the logic at some points is weak. It is surprising to read the suggestion, made apparently in all seriousness, that "the number of votes cast in some of the Southern states is so small as to make it worth considering whether these states might not be relieved of the expense of holding elections the results of which mean nothing, and the Democratic candidate counted as elected as soon as he has been nominated." This would certainly not foster the greater independence of thought which the author is urging.

C. S. T.

Negro Migration: Changes in Rural Organization and Population of the Cotton Belt. By Thomas Jackson Woofert, Jr. (New York: W. D. Gray, 1920. pp. 195).

Embodying the results of first-hand investigation and much careful study of statistics, this is an important con-

tribution to the literature of economic conditions in the South as well as to the subject of negro migration. (Contrary to usual custom, the logic of which is hard to explain, the word negro is capitalized throughout the book). The author has determined "that the shift of predominating importance from 1865 to 1916 was from one rural district to another, that the chief cause of this shift was discontent with land tenure, and that after 1916 this discontent was only aggravated by the war conditions and the boll weevil. From this it was evident that a thorough understanding of the movement is dependent upon a clear idea of the importance of the complex social and economic conditions which are associated with the different systems of farming or land tenure."

For this reason, half of the book is devoted to a close scrutiny of the rural organization of the South, considering "The Ruin of the Old Regime" in planting, the development of new agricultural opportunities for the negro, and his ability or inability to take advantage of them. (If current reports of recent date are correct, some qualification seems to be needed of the statement "No matter what other forms of race discrimination exist in the South, there is no bar to the negro in the direction of buying land, as is the case with the Japanese in California.") The problems and the relative advantages and disadvantages of tenancy and of ownership are well set forth, but in the discussion of the early crop lien system there is no mention, as there might well have been, of the better system of agricultural credits which has been worked out in the last few years. Negro ownership of land is increasing, although the obstacles opposed to the purchase of land "in a region of static agricultural conditions" are one important cause of migration, as many negroes "have moved into the sections where the agricultural opportunities are better, and many of them have become detached from the soil and have gone to the city."

Part II considers "The Population Movements." Less attention is given to the recent abnormal migration to the

North than to the steady process of movements from rural to urban districts, and from city to city within the South, although there is a useful brief summary of the Northern migration, arranged by classes of labor. Migration from one rural section to another is mainly due to agricultural conditions, but social causes, and the increasing "group consciousness" of the negro, play a larger part in causing inter-city and inter-state migrations. Had the scope of the work permitted, more space might well have been given to these social influences, and also to the conditions surrounding negroes in industrial labor. The chapter on "The Results of Migration" is excellent, and although here, too, we might wish for a more extended treatment, it summarizes well the main facts and problems, and offers interesting material for further development.

It may be ungrateful, in reviewing so useful and excellent a work, to refer to the not infrequent errors in proof-reading and to occasional carelessness in sentence structure. One wonders, too, at the use of the abbreviation "opp. cite.", the meaning of which is not clear, instead of "op. cit." But small defects aside, the author has accomplished well his purpose of reviewing "the important problems of negro life," and of placing in a clear light "the vexing questions of land tenure and rural organization in the South," on which depend all complications arising from negro migration.

C. S. T.

Alexander H. Stephens. By Louis Pendleton. [American Crisis Biographies, edited by Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer.] (Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Company, c. 1907. pp. 406.)

In the biography of an eminent public character one expects to find much of the historical element, supplementing the biographical, and it is on the correct mingling of the two elements that much of the interest and value of this class of literature depends. The most obvious criticism that can be made of Mr. Pendleton's biography of Alexander